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THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1790 [Vol. IV.

A Subscription for a Medal of General WASHINGTON.

MEDALS, from the earliest period of time, have been resorted to, by every enlightened people, as the greatest dispensatory, and the best method of transmitting to posterity the memory of the heroes and patriots of the age, and one of the most honorary compliments a grateful people could confer on their favourites. As the history of mankind furnishes no instance of a hero or patriot who has better deserved, or has been more fully entitled to the affections or esteem of a grateful people, than his excellency the President of the United States, general George Washington, an effort is induced to offer to the citizens of America a medal with a striking and approved likeness, and such historical or allegorical figures as shall best suit the hero's character; and he humbly hopes to be honored with their patronage.

To Subscribers; a medal will be delivered of fine white metal, to subscribe fifteen for one dollar; of a fine gold coloured metal, for two dollars; of fine silver for four dollars; and of gold in proportion to weight.

Subscribers will please to particularize the kind they choose. As the medals are now striking and will be ready to deliver in a few days after the order comes to hand, it is hoped every gentleman will pay at the time of subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at Pittsburgh, by John Scull; or any gentleman may have any number of medals sent to any part of the continent, by sending his order and remittance for the same to J. Many, at the care of Robert Patton, esq. post master, Philadelphia.

Copy. We, the undersigned, have seen the medal of general Washington, and think it a strong and expressive likeness, and worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States of America.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of the state of Pennsylvania.
Richard Peters, speaker of the house of assembly.
Christian Febiger, treasurer of the state.
Francis Johnston, late of the late American army.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1790.

TO BE LET,

And Poffeffion given Immediately.

A Two Story LOG HOUSE, Situate on Liberty-ftreet and Strawberry-alley, in Pittsburgh. For terms apply to JACOB BAUSMAN. March 20, 1790.

The highest price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

All those who have left watches to be repaired, and buckles, &c. to be mended by the ingravers, are desired to call on Col. Farmehill, who is hereby authorised to receive the amount of the charges against them, and deliver the property to the owners. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity will have their property attached, and sold to pay the charges against them. And as those are otherwise indebted to the subscribers are desired to call on George W. Esq; (in whose possession such accounts lodged) and pay them off by the 1st of May next, otherwise they will without respect to persons, as not taken the advantage of a indulgence.

GREGG & [illegible]

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1790.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Pittsburgh, April 5, 1790.

B.

SAMUEL Baird, esq; James Brown.

C.

Wenton Cafey, Maricle, John Cochran, J. Clark, William Clark.

D.

Joseph Dunn, Lesley, or capt. Thomas Boyle.

E.

James Ewin, Philip Eichref, Fort Hand, James Erskin, Greenburgh; James English.

F.

Ezekiel Forman, esq;

H.

James Hunter, esq; George Hooper, Fort Harmar.

I.

Peter January and Son, Jessop, esq; Ephraim Jones, Isaac Jewell, Fort Harmar.

L.

Alexander Lillie.

M.

George Mitchell, esq; John M'Call, Andrew M'Colla, his excellency David M'Clure, governor of Kentucky, Lieutenant M'Kee, Nathan M'Farland, Daniel M'Henry, James Morrison.

P.

William Powell,

S.

Major Winthrop Sargent, Marietta; Noah Smith, James Smith, Kentucky; George Smith, Edward Shott.

T.

James Thompson, Summerall's ferry.

U.

John Ufflick.

W.

John Wright and Brothers.

Three months from the above date, all letters now advertised, which may then be in the Post Office, will be sent to the General Post Office.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1790.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are hereby informed, that a Theatrical Representation of the TRAGEDY of

CATO,

With the FARCE of

All the World's a Stage,

Will take place on Tuesday the 20th [illegible]

The Audience [illegible]

No Admittance [illegible]

The Trustees of the Academy are requested to meet at Coffee house, on Wednesday the 21st of April inst.

Thomas Parker, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1790.

ENTERED with the subscriber, at his place of residence, the following described creatures, viz.

One bay colt, 4 years old, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, N. S. one black mare, 4 years old, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, not branded; one dark roan horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, no brand; one white, one bay mare, 10 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a star in the forehead and the near hind foot white; one bay horse mare, 6 years old, 3 [illegible]

Any person making application to me may have any of the above described creatures, on proving their property and paying charges.

DAVID EDWIN, [illegible]

Allegheny County, March 2[illegible]

N.B. One sorrel mare horse, [illegible] years old next spring, [illegible] Enquire as above.

Copy of Two Letters from the Comptroller General, addreſſed to the Speaker in General Aſſembly, with the Incloſures.

[Continued from our laſt.]

[A,]

Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council.

CHARLES Biddle, eſquire, ſettled and paid to 23d January, 1790.

Land Officers

Francis Johnſton, eſq Receiver General, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1790.

David Kennedy, eſq. Secretary, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1790.

Daniel Broadhead, eſq Surveyor General, ſettled and paid to 8th of March, 1790.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Edward Burd, eſq ſettled and paid to Jan. 1790.

Auctioneers, for Duties payable to the State on Sales

John Patton, eſq. city of Philadelphia, ſettled and paid to 14th Auguſt, 1789.

Adam Hubley, eſq Southwark, ſettled and paid to 18th February, 1790.

William Shannon, eſq. Northern Liberties, ſettled and paid to 1ſt of January, 1790.

Richard Footman, eſq. Moyamenſing, ſettled and paid to 1ſt of January, 1790

Liſt of the Prothonotaries of the ſeveral Counties, and to what time ſettled and the balances.

James Biddle, eſq Philadelphia city	For tax on writs, ſettled & paid to 15th May, 1789; for licences ſee at foot.
William Nichols, eſq. clerk of the city court, delivers out tavern licences for the city.	Settled and paid to 10th Auguſt 1789.
Hilary Baker, eſq. clerk of the county, delivers out tavern licences for Philadelphia county.	Settled to 27th October, 1789.

Liſt of Collectors of Exciſe.

E. Bartholemew, eſq. Philadelphia city & county,	Settled to 3rſt of January, 1790, balance overpaid 333l. 15s. 9d.
William Harvey, eſq. Bucks county,	Settled and paid to 28th March, 1789, is ſued, and hath rendered ſome vouchers ſince, pleads a little time to make up the remainder.
John Chriſtee, eſq. Cheſter,	Settled and paid to March 1789, hath paid well ſince, and is to ſettle this month.
Samuel Turbett, eſq. Lancaſter,	Settled and paid to 3d October 1789
John Forſyth, eſq. York,	Settled to 1ſt October, over paid balance of 29l. 2s.
Rowland Parker, eſq. Cumberland,	Received an account to June 1789, but can't be ſettled for want of more vouchers, which he promiſed to furniſh ere now, have wrote him lately.
Broſius, Berks,	Settled and paid to 10th Auguſt 1788, has rendered an incomplete account, ſince taken back to add more thereto.
, eſquire,	Appointed fall, 1788 has rendered an incomplete account, returned him to render it more perfect.
in, Bed-	Settled to 6th November, 1788, rendered ſince to 1ſt February 1790, but wrote him to furniſh.
Dering, riland,	Settled to 31ſt May, 1789.
Weſtmore	Did not act, and Robert Hunter was appointed in June; his commiſſion lately received; do not know yet if acted.
odd, Waſhing-	Did not act, unleſs lately.
h Douglaſs, Fayette,	Did not act for ſome time after appointed: Dec. 1786, hath not ſettled.
Robert Parker, Franklin,	Appointed Novem. 1787; did not act for a conſiderable time, but hath ſince; hath not ſettled; informs he hath received little.
Iacob Auld, Montgomery.	Settled to 16th April, 1789; balance 29l. 14s 0d. 1-2 then due.
Andrew Forreſt, Dauphin,	Sent his account to 2d. October 1789; returned him to furniſh further vouchers.

		It, early
		to October
		appointed lately, hath not ſettled yet.
	ngle, Weſtmoreland,	Exhibited his account to July 1789, ſettlement partly made but found ſome vouchers neceſſary, that he had not with him.
Thomas Scott,	Waſhington,	Account rendered to June 1789, but needs ſome proof to eſtabliſh it before ſettlement.
Ephraim Douglaſs,	Fayette,	Settled and paid to Sept. 1789
Edward Crawford,	Franklin,	Settled and paid to October 1789.
Thomas Craig,	Montgomery,	Settled and paid to Sept. 1788, balance due him of 30l. 18s. 10d. at ſettlement
Alexander Graydon,	Dauphin,	Settled and paid to Auguſt 1789, balance due him of 56l. as.
Timothy Pickering,	Luzerne,	Not ſettled; the county in an unſettled ſtate.
Lazarus B. M'Lean,	Huntingdon,	Settled to the time of the appointment of his ſucceſſor, A. Henderſon, who hath not ſettled yet.
James Bryſon,	Alleghany,	Not ſettled.
James Edmiſton,	Mifflin,	Lately appointed, hath not ſettled.
William Richardſon	Aſſee, Delaware,	Lately appointed, hath not ſettled.

None,	Lucerne.	
None,	Huntingdon,	
Robert Hunter,	Alleghany,	See Weſtmoreland above.
William Purdy,	Mifflin,	Appointed 6th March, 1790.
Philip Sheaff,	Delaware	Lately appointed,

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

NAMUR, November 27.

THE number of dead at the ſiege of Ghent, was ſo conſiderable, that after the ſurrendering of the place, 150 of the Imperial troops were found in one of the barracks wells; they were thrown into it by their comrades as they fell under the patriots arms; 900 of the gariſon, who could not eſcape, were taken priſoners. After that expedition, the patriot army was divided into three lines; one went towards Bruſſels, the other towards this town, and the third marched into the Duchy of Luxembourgh to oppoſe the troops the Emperor ſends into the Netherlands. No leſs than 60,000 Frenchmen have [illegible] The ſoldiers are well [illegible] a crown a day, and [illegible] army of the patriots is reckoned now at 100000 men. Pruſſia Holland will certainly come to the aſſiſtance of Belgic provinces A price has been ſet on D'A head, and ſome of the anti patriots The General refuſe to deliver Vandernoot or any patriot Chiefs who have fled from Brabant into territories of their High Mightineſſes.

LONDON, December 2.

In Denmark, eſpecially in Copenhagen, dreadful conſequences are apprehended from riots, owing to the ſcarcity of food and money, but more eſpecially from government continuing to receive the war poſt. The Magiſtrates have repreſented to the Prince Royal, that they cannot enſure the peace if this impoſt is not immediately taken off.

We have juſt received an account from Leghorn of a tranſaction which will probably produce a war between the Emperor and the republic Poland, and conſequently between the former and the Kings of Pruſſia, Holland and Great Britain.

The tranſaction was this; On the 24th of the month, a body of Auſtrian ſoldiers entered the Auſtrian territories, and having ſeized the receiver of the cuſtoms, and the inſpectors of goods entered the Auſtrian provinces from Poland they put the former to death, and cut off the ears of the latter.

After theſe horrid deeds, they took poſſeſſion of the houſe or office of the receiver, where they found the ſum of 10 000 florins, the property of Emperor, which they throught proper to carry off.

Such flagrant acts cannot be over looked by the Emperor, who will no doubt require ſatisfaction, not only for a violation of his territory, but alſo for the blood of his officers ſo inhumanly ſpilt

American News.

BOSTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in the Geneſee country.

"One curioſity was a Brimſtone Spring, which iſſues from two places about two rods a part, about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and perfectly round, deſcending like a ſwift brook; there is a glade about four rods wide from the ſprings down to the bottom of hill, which is quite clear, all the buſhes, if ever there were any, are gone and there is not much ſoil, it is rather a rock of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level ſpot there is brimſtone in ſome places 10 or 15 inches deep.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.

On Saturday, were conveyed through this town, for New York, under ſtrong guard, two brothers by the name of Crane, who were lately taken up in the county of Worceſter for altering, forging and paſſing notes in imitation of the final ſettlements, ſo called: Theſe perſons have been ſo long concerned in the buſineſs of counterfeiting paper ſecurities of every kind, both public and private, and acquited ſo great a degree of ſkill and dexterity in it, as to be able to impoſe very often on the moſt wary They have at different times appeared in the different dreſſes of the gentleman and the beggar, as the occaſion might require; when lately apprehended, they were genteelly dreſſed, and paſſed by the name of Smith: They have often defied the arm of authority, boaſting of powerful connection which they were aſſured would buy them out of trouble; they have often eluded the ſtricteſt ſearch of thoſe who had been injured by them, but are now in a fair way to meet with a due reward for their ſervices.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Doubtleſs there are ſome ſpirits in all [illegible] ſo malignant an aſpect, that they never [illegible] while the people are happy under any [illegible] government whatever, theſe perſons [illegible] impreſs on the public mind that govern[illegible] evil, they will acknowledge, merely to [illegible] ances, it is a neceſſary evil. It will be [illegible] to the operation of this ſentiment; from [illegible] ing government as an evil, we are [illegible] conſider thoſe that adminiſter it, as evil [illegible] in an evil cauſe; this tranſition is eaſy [illegible] is one of the moſt plauſible foundations [illegible] the unprincipled diſturbers of human [illegible] raiſe ſyſtem of ſucceſsful ſedition. From [illegible] concern for the public good the beſt [illegible] that ever was formed may be attacked [illegible] bly chance of making impreſſion to its [illegible] and to the infinite injury of the public in [illegible] ſentiment independent of its falſehood.

ous tendency, contains likewise a moſt infamous ſatire on human nature, for as mankind cannot ſubſiſt as civilized communities, without laws and government, they muſt either be governed as rational beings who know how to combine their ſeveral intereſts for the mutual benefit of the whole; or, be conſidered, if in a ſtate of ſociety, as aſſociating animals, united by bonds formed on a principle of univerſal ſuſpicion of each other. This latter idea of government would correſpond with the temper and genius of ſuch perſons; for, judging from their own particular bias, or propenſity, they realize that confidence, in ſuch a government, would be forever diſappointed in its expectations.

The revolution of America is not founded on the idea that government is a neceſſary evil; but on the reverſe that it is the choiceſt bleſſing heaven ever has beſtowed on the human race; and the refined, free, liberal ſtate of ſociety which the United States are now enjoying, under the new conſtitution, evinces the falſhood of the idea; it ſuggeſts alſo this pleaſing reflection, that as we have made ſo great, and obvious progreſs in improveing the condition of human nature, we ſhall continue to perſevere in the line of the conſtitution; by ſupporting and ſtrengthening the hands of our civil rulers; by a generous diſdain of the feeble, but malicious invectives and ſlanders of thoſe, whoſe envy at our growing greatneſs, and encreating happineſs, can find no reſt, but in venting itſelf in lies and defamation; and in attempts to *belittle* the free and independent citizens of this glorious country in their own eyes.

The people of the United States are at this moment in a more eligible ſituation, than any other nation now upon the face of the globe; nor have we any reaſon to ſuppoſe, that any of the nations that have gone before us, ever enjoyed a greater degree of poſitive happineſs: and with reſpect to our proſpects, we may juſtly aſſert that the experience of mankind has never produced a parallel; but there are ſome perſons who would be tormented by a ſituation in paradiſe; would even a celeſtial adminiſtration pleaſe ſuch characters? I trow not.

When it is conſidered how highly the public expectations were raiſed at the adoption of the New Conſtitution; and how greatly thoſe expectations have been realized in the adminiſtration of the government thus far, a doubt cannot be entertained reſpecting the adoption of ſuch meaſures in future, as will enſure the moſt eſſential object, the eſtabliſhment of the Public Credit. As a leading ſtep to this great event, every national and patriotic motive, concurs to enforce the aſſumption of the State Debts. This will prove a moſt important link in the chain of our Federal Union; and which, if not done, will be a dereliction of the intereſt of a very reſpectable claſs of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Patriots of our Country.

Local politics were univerſally decried but a ſhort time ſince, as the diſgrace and curſe of our country, all the members of our preſent enlightened National Legiſlature, in all their deliberations on the great queſtions that come before them, eſpecially thoſe relating to Finance, diſcover minds ſuperior to all ſelfiſh, State attatchments. So that the intereſts of all, appears to be equally dear to all. When this is the caſe, how glorious is the proſpect of our country.

"A chain of ſelf intereſt is no better than a rope of ſand. There is no cement, nor coheſion between the parts; there is rather a mutual antipathy and repulſion; hence we ſee this chain is always ready to fall in pieces, and on any ſudden concuſſion to break into an infinity of factions."

"When this comes to be the caſe with a community, we find that no public meaſure, however ſalutary can be carried into effect, if it claſh with any foreſeen particular intereſt." Brown's Eſtimate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

At St. Domingo, the capital town of Spaniſh Hiſpaniola, are ſtill ſeen the walls of the houſe that Columbus erected there in 1493, which he fortified and left to the care of a ſmall garriſon juſt before his ſecond return to Old Spain. It is a large building exactly ſquare, the walls twenty feet high, and near five feet thick; and is at preſent the receptacle of filth, and ſurrounded with weeds and buſhes. The reflective traveller naturally beholds this pile with veneration, as the firſt building erected in the weſtern world by European hands, and under the direction of a man whoſe ſervices and renown entitle it to be conſidered as a remarkable monument of curioſity and (American) antiquity.

In a late Engliſh magazine occurs a remarkable account of a lad totally blind (as was ſuppoſed, from obſtructions in the optic nerve) being perfectly reſtored to ſight, by undergoing four ſmart electrical ſhocks. This account is atteſted in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; two girls have ſince been cured by the ſame means: It is to be obſerved, however, that none of theſe ſubjects were naturally blind.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.

"Among all the different ſchemes that have been fallen upon for determining whether the ocean is or is not fathomable, that of the celebrated blind philoſopher Dr. Moyes, appears the moſt likely to effectuate the end propoſed. In a dead calm, he detaches a hollow buoyant machine laden with weights as to ſink it with rapidity. The moment it arrives at the bottom, or touches any ſolid body it upſets, diſlodges the weights contained within, and then by reaſon of its natural buoyancy the machine muſt re aſcend to the ſurface. The doctor in his paſſage from America to Europe, tried ſeveral different machines of this kind in calm weather, but without the deſired effect. We are inclined to think the weights included were not ſufficient to overcome the preſſure upwards at certain depths, or it muſt have ſucceeded. From the analogy of the mountains on the land, we may ſuppoſe the ocean to be ſometimes in depth; and where more than three or four miles are to be meaſured by ſoundings, it is well known, the lead and line, whole tun, betwixt Newfoundland and Ireland, in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 900 fathoms

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Pittſburgh, April 7.

On Friday the 9th inſtant, ſix perſons having croſſed the Ohio river, about five miles on this ſide Hollyday's Cove, to the Indian ſide, as it is commonly called, where they were attacked by a party of Indians, and five of them were made priſoners, the other got as far as the river, and attempted to croſs, but was purſued by the Indians, who ſuppoſed, killed him, as he has not ſince been heard of. This account may be relied on as authentic, as we have it from a gentleman immediately from the ſpot.

We are ſorry to remark from a correſpondent, that the accounts from Kentucky, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming. It appears evident that the Indians are diſcontented on certain ties, and though they are treated in form by ſeveral parties which keep yet the great number of ſcouts and ſpies are continually watching the river banks, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, by ſtratagem, rather to threaten than no means favorable, but ſeveral thouſand of thoſe who are not people of Kentucky with a view to ſettle the country, and who may wiſh to remove thereto, to be guarded and eſcorted from any depredations of the Indians.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The THEATRE.

"Why ſhould an actor complain of being called from the Theatre, when he has either finiſhed his part, or can carry it on by deputy?

SHORT as the life of man is, it is ſtill long enough for the purpoſes for which he was created. When one of affairs of a perſon are perplexed, it betrays want of ſyſtem or diſgence: But it is no proof that he is too circumſcribed with reſpect to time. He would be more time, or had he leſs to perform, the difficulty would exiſt, while he errs in laying plans, or is dilatory executing them. The beſt ſyſtems will not ſucceed when managed by indolent men; nor will the moſt active induſtry turn to much account, where there is a defect of ſyſtem. Is not the quantity of buſineſs any one has to perform, that embarraſſes him, for nothing can perplex a perſon of method and activity.

The complaints therefore of the ſhortneſs of life are not founded in reaſon. Before the average of three ſcore years and ten, has either finiſhed the buſineſs accompliſhed the main purpoſes of life, or that no period would be long enough for the gratification of expectations. The general complaint is, that the faculties are within certain bounds, and that the deſires are extenſive in different meaſures. Before the apprehenſion come to the full vigor of the faculties, half run out their exiſtence. Were the life of ſuch people limited to four ſcore years, they ſhould not complain of the ſhortneſs of life, because if it were ſo, they would make no new attainments. times as long, they would be more aſtoniſhed at their own proficiency. There are other men whoſe faculties are fortified by years, who conſume to make improvements on a larger ſcale, and who continue to make improvements till they are ſeventy years old. But whatever is the period, when the faculties ceaſe to be progreſſive, a man gains no advantage from living, more deſirable than he has already attained.

If a perſon, having paſſed the middle age of life, finds that he has acquired little honor or property, he may generally conclude there is ſome deficiency in his capacity or exertions. To ſuch a man length of life will bring no equitable compenſation of character or property. Were we to complain if that which es. Why then ſhould human nature poſſeſs ſo conſtituted, that our faculties is in itſelf no evil.

A Curious Courtſhip.

A YOUNG gentleman and lady paſſing the Sabbath, to ſpend the time pleaſantly. During the courſe of the ſermon the youth read ſomething in the eyes of the fair, which made a powerful impreſſion upon his ſoul, that is, your humble ſervant of the perſon; as love is ſeldom at a loſs for an expreſſive phraſe to her with the following verſe in the Canticles of Solomon: "And now I beſeech thee, my love, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." After perſuſing the chapter, opening the firſt chapter of Ruth, and ſixth verſe, ſaid, entreat me not to leave thee or to return from after thee; for whither thou goeſt, I will go, and where thou lodgeſt, I will lodge, thy people ſhall be my people, and thy God, my God. Where thou diedſt, will I die, and there will I be buried, the Lord do ſo to me, and more alſo, if aught but death part thee and me.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being impowered by the honorable the court of common pleas of Fayette county, to conclude, adjuſt the accounts of the ſeveral executors and adminiſtrators of deceaſed perſons, and to determine the claims and demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, and alſo of George Dick, late of Georgetown township, and to adjuſt the accounts of the executors of the ſaid eſtate, and to report diſtributions of the ſame among the creditors and all other perſons intereſted, do hereby give notice that we will attend for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at the houſe of Thomas Stewart, in the ſaid township, on Monday the 28th day of April inſtant, when and where the creditors and all other perſons intereſted are required to attend, and bring in their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a dividend of the ſaid eſtate.

JAMES BROWN,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Commiſſioners.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1789.

WHEREAS there is ſufficient note of hand, dated December 15, 1788, for pounds, to be paid in ſeven years, given by ſundry men jointly, living in Redſtone, but the ſaid note not being to my ſatisfaction, I have entered a caveat againſt the payment thereof, and all perſons are taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I am determined not to pay it but to recover the conſideration.

ABSOLOM DOD.

Allegheny county, April 3.

THE ſubſcriber, executor of the eſtate of Edward Burnſide, late of Fayette county, deceaſed, hereby gives notice to all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that he will hear of ſome perſon to ſettle the ſame at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, on the 15th day of April inſtant, and that he will attend for the ſame purpoſe on the 15th day of May next, at the houſe of Thomas Stewart, in Georgetown township, when and where all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled and paid.

EDWARD CLARK.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1789.

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EDWARD CLARK.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of one Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Wolfe; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Allan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a trial house, mill, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Allan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's mill, and not above four miles from Wolfe and Baldwin's mill's. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above. October 15, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy went away,
From bed and board did flee and say,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Moses Reredon left a Watch in my hands about 4 years ago, to be repaired for one John Reredon; public notice is hereby given, that if he does not come and pay the repairs done to her, she will be sold in three weeks.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
silver smith.

St. Clair township, Allegheny County, March 28, 1790.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former customers in particular, that he has taken the Shop where he now works, opposite to where Mr. Joseph Nicholas lately dwelt, where he intends carrying on the Hatting Business in all its various branches. Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavors to please.

DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1790.

N. B. A smart active Boy of about 14 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the aforesaid [illegible]

[illegible] Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at the Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions [illegible] great Encouragement, and Advertisements are inserted at the usual Rates. [illegible] Continuance at One Dollar; The [illegible]